

A NEW AND REMARKABLY LARGE SPECIES OF  
EUPAGODERES.

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Through the kindness of Mr. Roy E. Campbell, the writer is enabled to present a description of a species of *Eupagoderes* found in an onion field in southern California. It is evidently new to science and is apparently the largest species known in our fauna.

*Eupagoderes giganteus* n. sp.

Elongate ovate, a little more than twice as long as wide, strongly convex, black, prothoracic scales forming a trivittate pattern, varying from plumbeous gray to blackish; surface of entire body densely covered with very minute, whitish gray scales. Setae short, fine, white. Rostrum longer than head; median sulcus distinctly impressed, lateral sulci about one-half as long, surface finely, sparsely punctate. Mandibles black, large and strong, widely separated, not very irregular in form. First funicular joint as long as 2 and 3 together, remaining ones subequal in length. Prothorax slightly transverse, moderately arcuate at the sides, subtruncate and not elevated at apex on the dorsum, median sulcus narrow, short; base with strong plica each side; surface sparsely, moderately strongly and irregularly punctate on disc, coarsely at sides, but not rugulose. Scutellum small, partially concealed. Elytra oblong ovate, a little more than three times as long as prothorax, variable but about as wide as long; striae wide and shallow with punctures coarse, rounded, moderately deep, remotely placed and of irregular size; intervals distinctly convex, subuniform in width, sixth interval widest. Femora and tibiae nearly as in *desertus*, but distinctly more robust. Ventral surface pale gray, with long gray setiform hairs. Ventral segments about as in *desertus* but more densely scaly and hairy like the legs.

Length ♀, 19.0 to 22.0 mm.; width 8.5 to 10.0 mm.; length of rostrum and head 5.5 mm.

Coachella, Calif., March 18, 1918 (H. J. Ryan); observed in an onion field on the stalks of onion but no definite injury noticed.

Type ♀—Cat. No. 27476, U. S. National Museum. Three females.

This species somewhat resembles *desertus*, but is more convex, the rostrum is not so deeply sulcate at the middle, the apex of the prothorax is not wide and elevated, is not divided from the disc, and its entire surface is much less coarsely punctate; the elytral striae are more finely and deeply punctate, and the nearly obscured scutellum appears to be a specific character. It seems probable from the series examined that this is the largest species occurring in America north of Mexico.

One specimen is paler on the dorsum and much paler on the ventral surface. The prothorax is apparently paler and trivittate as in the normal form, but this is seen to be due to shadow, even under a 10-power magnification, and the intervals are plainly pale ochraceous.

On the right side of the type there is a dehiscent mandibular appendage, a little more than one-third the length of the rostrum, measuring 2 mm.

It might be added that this species, although resembling somewhat the male of *E. prolatus* figured by Champion (*Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., Vol. IV, Pt. 3, p. 94, tab. IV, fig. 9*), is quite distinct, although of the same dimensions. The scutellum, as described and figured, alone would preclude the possibility of the two species being identical and the rostrum, as described, is not provided with "three deep elongate grooves."